

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

It gives us great pleasure to see that our good old town is to keep up its time honored custom of celebrating Washington's Birth DAY. The "Celebration of the 22nd," is, indeed. "an Alexandria institution" every way honorable to the public spirit and patriotism of our citizens. We have frequently heard strangers commend it, as creditable to the community and entitling them to praise from the whole country. We hope on the coming "22nd," that all will unite in the Celebration, and make it worthy of the oc-

At the Democratic Caucus, held at the Capitol, on Saturday night, (a notice of which will be found in another column.) Mr. Smith, of Virginia, presented his programme: -to reduce the pay of members of Congress, and of the clerks in the various departments. and in cutting off large slices from the army and navy appropriations, and from those of the post-office, &c. He said he would try to introduce his plan in the House, and make it a test question.

The Journal of Commerce states that the foreign imports at New York, exclusive of specie, for the last month, are larger than for any previous January in the history of its trade. The least favorable feature in the aspect of our foreign commerce is want of export demand for our cereals, the shipments of breadstuffs to Europe having almost entirely ceased during the last few weeks. A revival of this trade is looked for by many, and if this expectation is realized, there will be nothing wanting to make the business of the year one of the most profitable on record.

The special committee of the Michigan Senate on amendments to the constitution, have decided that they will not report in famemorialists, that the word "white" be stricken from the clause of the constitution which prescribes the qualifications of voters. The Supreme Court of that State, in the case of Day vs. Owen, rendered a decision sometime since on this subject, which was in accordance with the view taken by the Senate

The passage of the homestead bill in one branch of Congress has depressed the market for land warrants, and many of the dealers refuse to quote or buy them. If the bill becomes a law it is thought warrants must about 10,000 tons left over from last year, still further decline. The bill to give lands to the several States for the support of agricultural colleges, now before the Senate on its third reading, is also calculated to depress warrants; but there is no likelihood of the homestead bill becoming a law at this ses-

At the late special term of the Circuit Court of Hampshire county, a case of interest was decided. Benjamin Smith vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for damages, plaintiff alleging that he was injured by falling from the cars at New Creek Station, in that county, a stopping place, in his attempt to get off the cars while in motion; the jury brought in a verdict of \$400 for plaintiff.-The case will be taken to the Court of Ap-

The Whig General Committee of New York had a meeting last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient further to agitate the slavery question. This is a sensible conclusion. The acquisition of Cuba, the currency, the tariff, and subjects of correspondence with distinguished members of the Whig party in other sections of the country.

Private letters from London announce that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will not accept any offer of a pecuniary consideration to visit N. York. He will, he says, visit there, if at all, as an independent preacher; and whatever means he may take to raise money for the building of his new chapel, will be taken af-ter he shall have reached this country.

The State prisons of New York are full to overflowing. On this fact the Albany Evening Journal says: "Statistics show the encouraging fact that, although crime increases it does not increase so fast as population .-The proportion of rogues to honest men is less than it was a hundred years ago.

It is said that more than four hundred sailors have been admitted into the Mariner's Church in the city of New York within the last ten months. A large number of them were converted on board the receiving ship North Carolina, where the good work is still

The store of W. Smith, of Washington, Pa., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, who carried off goods to the value of

\$1,500, consisting of a large lot of high priced silks, and other valuable articles.-This is the third time this store has been robbed recently, making the total loss \$4000. The Governor of Michigan has vetoed the

bill granting six hundred and forty acres of land to Mrs. Rogers, who, besides having nine small children and one at the breast, gave being, awhile since, to four children at

The whole subject of increasing the tolls on Coal, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is to come up for action, at a meeting of the Maryland Board of Commissioners of Public Works, to be held in a short time.

A Virginian, named Hutcherson, has been arrested, charged with having \$1,727 counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Missouri in his possession.

No franking privilege exists in England. Even the Queen is obliged to pay her penny

We are indebted to a friend for New Fork papers in advance of the regular mail. Houstonian.

The Washington Union "lays down the law," with regard to the present state of affairs and throws the whole responsibility on Congress. It says:

"It is clear that either the duties levied on imports must be increased above the present ture of upwards of \$60,000,000 must be made to fit the man; or the man dwarfed to immediately. fit the garments. It would seem to be too rate of nineteen per cent, to a standard more nearly that of a revenue standard, or to adopt the maxim that a "public debt is a public blessing." and provide for meeting the demands of their own legislation by adding new loans to the public debt. The dilemma is purely and exclusively a congresgressional dilemma, and it remains to be seen whether the statesmanship of the present Congress is equal to the exigencies of the occasion.

The Legislature of Michigan having pass ed a bill for the relief of the suffering population of Gratiot county, the Governor on Saturday week drew three thousand dollars under the provisions of the law, and on Monday last some three or four car loads of the stanle necessaries of life, were dispatched to the Arago. Gratiot county, as the first instalment under the bill. The distress which prevails in some of the townships of the county of Bruce, late, was placed temporarily in the vestibule in Canada, is represented as most appalling. of the Atheneum this morning, where it at tunate individual who escapes condemnation There are hundreds of families verging on tracted large crowds of citizens, as well as on his own record. Let him hold himself starvation; many of the best and thriftiest farmers are destitute of the wherewithal to those, however, who examined the statue he will be crushed under the weight of an tic managers consider the deposite a free carry them through till another harvest, the crops of the past year having almost proved a

The Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, numbers now 120 Cadets. There are at Washington College, seventy Students. This is one of the oldest of our literary institutions, and its students are a fine body of young men, who do credit by their talents to their competent professors. A rule has been adopted by which the doors of the Virginia Military Institute are now open to the natives of other States as well as Virginia. This will bring a large accession of Cadets from States South of us, in which there are numbers anxious to enjoy the advantages of this far-famed insti-

It is stated that the bill to abolish franking, which was reported from the House postal committee a few days ago, proposes to deprive Congressmen of the privilege, giving each member \$100 per annum in stamps as an offset, but it retains the privilege for the President, ex-Presidents, Presidents' widows. Postmaster General and deputies, Auditor and Chief Clerk, and for those postmasters whose annual pay is less than \$200. The bill vor of granting the prayer of numerous also deprives newspapers of the privilege they now enjoy of having exchanges and their county circulation free.

> The prospect of a good "ice crop" in New York, is not very flattering. The Knickerbocker Ice Company have stored nearly twothirds of their stock at Rockland Lake, and other points, or about 135,000 tons, including soms 15,000 tons which were left over from last summer. This company usually houses 130,000 tons. The New York Ice Company is nearly three-quarters full, havted about 120,000 tons. They have and when their store-houses are full they

Oakland, a beautiful little town, located on the summit of the Alleganies, is rapidly improving. Mr. J. M. Armstrong is now erecting a fine dwelling; Dr. Tyson and Mr. Harwards, of Baltimore city, Francis P. Blair, of Montgomery county, and others are erecting, not large, but comfortable, fine looking, cottages. Adjoining Oakland, Mr. Wm. Schley is erecting a large brick mansion house, and is improving a large dairy farm.

There are at present no fewer than nineteen ocean steamships lying idle at New York, viz: Ariel, America, Atlantic, Adriatie, Baltic, Canada, D. Webster, Eriesson. Falcon, Georgia, Josephine, North Star, Northern Light, Ohio, Ocean Queen, Victoria, Vanderbilt, St. Louis and Star of the West, not one of which has been employed during the winter.

White partridges from the north have appeared about Quebec, Canada, since the exother questions of public policy are to be the treme cold weather. Their bill differs in shape from that of the brown partridges, and they are also very thickly feathered down the talons, like "bantams," The Indians say they are plentiful at the Saguenay this winter, but never before.

> Garey Hall, esq., whose mills are located near Oakland, Alleghany county, Md., has contracted with and is now furnishing the government of Cuba, with a large number of railroad splice-blocks.

Several vessels, attempting to get into Boston, were wrecked on the coast, in the gale of Wednesday night last.

It will be seen that there was a heavy snow storm at the North, on Saturday.

Out of Work.

The New York Express says that during the month of January, up to Saturday night last, there were 15,000 poor relieved by the Superintendent of Out Door Poor in New York, nearly all of whom protested that they were out of work, and had been so for a long time. Among them were active girls and able- bodied men. The Express thinks it astonishing that there should be so much distress, when it is a notorious fact that house servants are more difficult to get in that city, more independent, more inefficient and more exhorbitant in their demand this winter, than ever before.

"Laid up Treasures on Earth."

The Rev. Prescod Hinds, of Philadelphia, who lately died, left property valued at over \$1,000,000, all of which goes to his family with the exception of \$1,000 bequeathed to Dr. Charles Williams. To his wife he leaves eleven houses, to his daughter, Mrs. Wm. G. Thomas, fifteen, to his daughter Emily, seventeen; and to his wife and Mrs. Thomas public intrusion, we think it important to seventeen in trust for Rose Hinds, his youngest daughter. The remaining portion this large estate is equally divided among the above mentioned persons, there being no legacies whatever in the will.

Gen Houston.

The old hero a short time since, received a document, the contents of which appeared to and are of a nature so purely private and have been particularly distasteful to him.-Instead of throwing it into the fire as most men would have done, what did he do but procure a quantity of tar and feathers, and mearing the inside of the paper with the tar and sprinkling on the feathers, enclosed it in an ample envelope and franked it to the gentleman who sent it. Although an abuse of the franking privilege, this was decidedly Press to that of the Courts, and of the indi-

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The Journal's Springfield correspondent telegraphs that it is understood upon examination, that the canal checks, which were reported to be spurious, were really genuine, but were never cancelled on their presentation to the bank. By some rate of nineteen per cent., or that the present | means they were purloined, and put in circusystem of legislation calling for an expendillation. Some of the parties summoned by the investigating committee have arrived.

basis of its own legislation, either to raise adjoining buildings. Daniel Henderson, a steam fire-engine Eclipse, was seriously infireman, who is missing, is supposed to have partly insured.

New York, Feb. 6 .- A heavy snow storm commenced here about noon. Six inches of snow has fallen, and it still continues.

There is no chance of steamers to-night. New York, Feb. 6 .- A dwelling house was burnt in Brooklyn this morning, and Mrs. Gill, two children, and a servant girl, were smothered. Mr. Gill was absent in Philadel-

NEW YORK, Feb. 6,-The Etna, which sailed at 9 a. m. to-day, (Sunday,) took \$150,000 | by no difficulty in deciding between the obin specie, and quite a large mail, a considerable portion of which was from other cities, and was intended to have been dispatched by

Boston, Feb. 5.—Powers's statue of Webcarefully and minutely, was, that it would | insupportable burden. The cry is, saure qui fall materially short of the general expecta-

Sr. Louis, Feb. 5 .- The Republican publishes a letter from Salt Lake, dated the 14th ult., stating that Judges Sinclair and Cradbaugh will leave the territory in the spring, being satisfied that their presence as federal officers, in administering the laws, is merely farcical. The letter adds that there is no loyalty to the government among the Mormons, that while to a certain extent they respect the law, they neither recognize nor respect its spirit, and that neither murder nor any crime has been, nor can be, punished.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 5 .- Dates from Marshall, Texas, to the 26th ult., have reached here. The Pacific Railway Arbitration Committee have already reduced the amount of claims below \$200,000, and their work is yet unfinished. Mr. Foukesles expected to get ossession this week.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—The branch of the nion Bank at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed last night of a large amount of specie and paper, and the clerk who slept in the buildng murdered. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 4 .- A prize fight tween two men named Kerrigan and Jones. The former was the victor. The stake was only fifty dollars.

Government Extravagance.

The Louisville Democrat has a pointed, vigorous way of expressing itself, that we greatly admire. For many years the leading organ of the Democratic party in Kentucky, ts views are always entitled to consideration and respect. It has recently attacked some of the wild schemes of the Administration, in a manner highly creditable to its patriotism and its independence of spirit. In re- crop through this State, or portions of itgard to the proposition to spend thirty millions in negotiating for Cuba, and the other similar mad projects of the President and his friends, the Democrat speaks as plainly and as boldly as any of the Opposition journals. It says:-Rich. Whig.

"We confess we regard the projects involving hundreds of millions of debt with alarm. They are discussed in Congress with as much coolness, and with as much zeal, by Democrats, as if there were no danger; nor does it seem to occur to them that success would involve the destruction of the cherished policy of the country, and particularly of the Denrocratic party. We all remember with how much anxiety General Jackson urged the extinction of the national debt. His opponents made their policy of a high tariff and a national bank a necessity; but even they would perhaps have shrunk from such expenditures as the projects now in con-templation involve. Better let these projects alone. John Randolph said he had found the philosopher's fast times, this frugal maxim seems to have been former years; but that he has any idea of forgotten. We talk of projects to spend hundreds of millions, whilst we are borrowing money to live from hand to mouth. This is preposterous. We say to this Congress; first show us how to pay our ordinary expenses, before you talk of expending le of millions. If you can't pay as you go. how will your successors pay the hundreds of millions of debt you seem disposed to incur? Show us a little financial skill in providing for ordinary

expenses, before you tax generations to come." A Notorious Defaulter.

A Toronto, Canada, correspondent writes as follows to the New York Times of Tues-

If you ever knew, you may have forgotten it; if you never did know, it will be news to tell you that Mr. Breslin, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, who, it was said, ran away with I forget how many hundred thousand dollars has, been living quite quietly in the neighboring city of Hamilton. He boards I believe, at the Anglo American Hotel. He is very retiring, and never obtrudes himself upon the attention of the visitors. His hair is getting very gray. I saw him the other day, and noted a great change. The general impression is, that a man who lives so quietly and unostentatiously nay, even closely—as he, cannot have made much by running away. And as people don't often abscond unless they cap make a "pile" by so doing, it is thought likely that the defalcations will, ere long, be traced to somebody other than the Ex-Treasurer. Of course, we Canadians have no means of knowing, we can only con-

In Trouble. It is said the Michigan Legislature has "put its foot in it," by voting 640 acres of land to Mrs. Rogers, because she produced four little Rogerses at one and the same birth. It has set a precedent which may cost the State thousands of acres of land, The Detroit Free Press says Mr. Job Burnap, of Sumpter, Wayne county, has applied to the Legislature to divide its favors. His papers set forth that Mrs. Burnap "has given birth to nine children at four births, three of whom were born ten months after marriage," that he is a poor man, and therefore prays for a donation of land, as in the case of Mrs. Rogers.

DR. WILLIAM CHANNING AND HIS DIVORCE. -Without trenching upon those precincts of domestic life, which should be sacred from say, as we do on the best authority, that the matrimonial difficulties of a distinguished man of science in New England-the heir of an illustrious name, and himself a public benefactor-upon which various comments seem now to be circulating in the New England Press, date back to a period long anterior to the excitements of "Spiritualism." ticular case of conjugal infelicity than for the domestic troubles of John Milton or the viduals most nearly concerned.

The Duty of State-Rights Democracts.

The States-rights Democracy are placed in a position of very great embarrassment.— some of the other States, opposed to the poli-From present indications they will be unable to resist the invasion of their principles their consistency, by maintaining that the by their allies and associates. In all proba- Deposite act of 1836, whereby a large federal bility the schemes of retrenchment they so urgently recommend, will be defeated by opposition in their own party. To all appearances their championship of free-trade will Either the garments must be and the examination will be proceeded with the unavailing; in consequence of the defection of men equally pledged to the support Boston, Feb. 6.—Russell's Mechanical Ba- of the Democratic faith. Against their most late in the session for the second alternative, kery, in Commercial street, burnt this morn-earnest remonstrances, the Administration and it follows that Congress is bound, on the ing. The falling walls crushed two or three members of Congress have already voted for measures, in the distribution of the public the duties on importations above the average | fireman, was killed, and Capt. Wilson of the | lands, for which there is no warrant in the Constitution or in the platform of the party. jured. Several others were injured, and a How far this perversion of principle may extend, is more than we can venture to predict: been buried in the ruins. Loss \$300,000, but the signs of the day are not auspicious of an early return to the old landmarks of

Democracy So much, however, is indisputable,-Statesrights Democrats have not a moment to lose in determining whether they will stand in isolated independence or be swept along by the swelling tide of Federalism.

It is a perplexing problem to the weak and the venal, who oscillate in assinine uncertainty as to the inclination of their interests. But men of truth and pluck are embarrassed vious claims of principle and the plausible suggestions of expediency. In the view, also, of mere personal advan-

tage, the gentlemen who represent States-rights constituencies, will find it advisable to ster, about which so much has been said of repudiate the responsibility of measures they cannot approve. In these days he is a forstrangers from a distance. The opinion of accountable for the acts of his associates and

Under these circumstances we have no difficulty in suggesting a policy to the representatives of States-rights Democracy. It is; To adhere inflexibly to the traditions of the party, to consent to no compromise of principle, and to persist in the crusade against the expenditures and usurpations of the federal government. Then, when they are called to party have resolved to make no change in the render an account to the people, they will be embarrassed by no discreditable associations or undue responsibility. The "party" will take care of itself, while each individual stands or falls, according to the popular ver-diet on his own conduct.—Wash. States.

Letter from Fairfax County.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. The unparalleled mildness of the present winter in this latitude is drawing rapidly to

Plenty of mud-little ice-no snow-and within three weeks of Spring! Close observers of the positive electrical condition of the atmosphere, and the opposite, or negative condition of the earth-as palpably proved occurred this afternoon near this place, be- by the activity of volcanic rents, and phenomena of earthquakes-point immediately to the approaching season as one of almost unexampled productiveness in the vegetable

world. Assuming these to be correct data upon which to build the future Agricultural and Horticultural estimates of the approaching season, the availability of the open weather in a preparatory point of view, is of momentous importance. Its neglect at once involves

a prospective loss of millions, Take for instance the failure of the wheat how easy to avert its injurious results, or Napoleon-like turn it, by the force of circumstances, to a blessing in disquise,

Upon other localities in this immediate latitude, Hungarian Grass or Millet is sown at about the cost of Timothy Seed, and upon corn ground yields from six to eight tons per acre-after wheat two and a half or three tons, even when sowed as late as the 25th of VIATOR.

Centreville, Fairfax Co., Va., Feb. 5, 1859.

William C. Preston, of South Carolina. Col. Preston is now, and has been since last Spring, a resident of Charlottesville. light of it, for they saw that a debt would make living with his sister, Mrs. General Carrington. We doubt not, that Col. Preston 'yearns for the scenes of yore, and would be happy to return for a while to Columbia to meet with the many dear friends he has there. stone in the maxim-'pay as you go.' In these and to renew the delightful associations of returning to Columbia to remain there permanently, we do not believe. Surrounded. as he is here, by a circle of his nearest and dearest relatives, and with a host of admiring friends, we hope that the remnant of his life may be spent amongst us in Virginia, whose claim upon him as his native State is as strong as that of his adopted Carolina.-We are gratified that we can assure our Columbia friends that Col. Preston's health has lottesville, and but for his lameness he would again be the splendid figure and commanding person he was in past years .- Charlottesville Advocate.

True Enough.

The Washington States continues to pour hot shot into the Administration, and its own party, on account of the wasteful and unprecedented expenditures of the public

money. It says: "Everybody-Whig, Democrat, Free Trader, and Protectionist-admits that the expenditures of Government are exorbitant be- | the naval service. yond endurance.

Is not this a Democratic admission which coming election?—Rich. Whig.

Another Desponding Soul.

Republican, in view of the present condition as to render the project impracticable. of things, is exceedingly despondent and distressed. Hear what he says in a late issue of his paper :-

"The Democracy are having a glorious time of it, just now. We would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole concern in two years from this date, as things are now progressing."-Rich. Whig.

ANECDOTE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN .-- It is reported that her Majesty has a sweet little emper of her own, and that her cara sposa, like a prudent man, generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James or Windsor. After one of these little ebullitions, the Queen gave a thundering knock at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked "Who's there?" The Queen, she responded. "The Queen cannot enter here," responded the henpecked. After the lapse of half an hour a gentle tap was heard upon the door. "Who's there?" asked Prince Albert. Your wife," responded Victoria. "My wife

s always welcome DEATH IN LYNCHBURG - we were shocked at hearing, yesterday, of the sudden death of Captain John M. Otey: for many years personal, as should exempt them from public cashier of the branch of the Bank of Virgininquisition. Whatever mischief the jargon ia, at Lynchburg. He was stricken with of "Spiritual affinities" may have done in the paralysis on Thursday morning, and the world, it is no more responsible for this parsame evening was a corpse. Capt. O. was widely known in commercial and banking circles, as one of the best informed and most Emperor Napoleon I. The case may, there- intelligent men in such matters in the State fore, be dismissed from the scrutiny of the or country. His death makes a wide void in -Lynchburg Virginian.

Deposite or Distribution?

did not operate as a gift to the States. They assert, correctly, that this sum was deposited with the States, on their "pledge of faith to pay said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are correct, also, in saying that the law makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to call for the return of the money, whenever needed by the General Government -its language being "that when said money or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for in rateable proportions, &c." Since the days of the revoution, the Government, (then the Confederacy,) has never been in so pinching an exigency as at present. All its available resources have been expended, forty millions of borrowed money have been absorbed; and the Secretary of the Treasury has within a few days informed Congress that the accruing means will be inadequate to meet the liabilities of the Government. In this state of things, if the Deposite act of 1836 was not meant, indirectly and in disguise, to be an act of Distribution, and if the Democratic leaders do not design, practically, to give it that effect, the manifest duty devolves upon Mr. Cobb to make a requisition upon the States, and upon the States to come forward with such sums as he may call for. There can be no mistake or quibble about this. The language of the act is too clear to admit of doubt or misconstruction. Either the Democraand perpetual gift-or they are now morally and practically repudiating, by failing to require of the Secretary of the Treasury to do what the law says "shall" be done. No two opinions can exist as to the appropriateness of the occasion. The government is on the verge of bankruptey. it can borrow, it must suspend; and borrowing would only postpone suspension. The tariff, so as to increase the public revenues. The revenues are insufficient. The Deposite fund would meet the exigency. If by accepting that fund the States have become debtors-now is the time to call on them for payment. Mr. Secretary Cobb and his party must do it now, or forever hereafter hold their peace. Will they dare do it? They must do it or, in default, confess that it was never designed that the Desposites should be refunded. They must do it, or convict themselves of being the covert recipients and advocates of

Distribution.—Rich Whig.

Retrenchment of Government Expenses. From the Washington States. I am glad that you have taken up the matter of retrenchment of the expenses of government; and as Mr. Garnett is at the head of the committee appointed by the Democra-

on the subject. Let an outsider suggest some of the expenlitures which may, with great advantage to the treasury, be dispensed with.

tic caucus, we have great hopes of something

resulting from the report of that committee

1st. The Consular bill, excepting only the salaries of consuls to the Barbary Powers. 2d. Unnecessary foreign missions, which are nothing but offices created for the gratification of the Executive by the appointment

of his minions 3d. Salaries to custom-house officers-many of them sinecures-for instance, surveyors and naval officers, worth from 6,000 to 8,000 dollars a year, and all the duties discharged

The reduction in number of weighers, guagers, and inspectors in the custom-houses, and the reduction of 20 per cent, on the salaries of those retained.

The abolition of unnecessary navy -Philadelphia, Pensacola, and any others that may be found useless; and the sale of the public property in those places. The reduction of the pay of the army and

marine corps, to equalize it with the pay of Abolish the franking privilege: cut short the appropriations for ocean mail service; increase the postage on letters. And then, Messrs, editors and proprietors, you will have

a revenue, without any change in your tariff, sufficient to meet the wants of the govern-FROM AN OLD VIRGINIAN.

Letter from Washington. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, February 6. As retrenchment of expenditures is the cry of the day, it might be well to make a provision of law to the effect that our serew steamships of war shall not use steam-power, except in cases of extreme necessity. Such being the rule in the British service, one of their steamers greatly improved since his arrival in Char- may scarcely touch her coal in a voyage around the world.

The agitation of a measure proposing to donate lands for the encouragement of agriculture and mechanic arts, brings up the question of consistency in supporting this measure, while denying the justice of giving small bounties to the illypaid and most perilous labor of catching cod upon the banks of Newfoundland. In the event of a war with either France or England, the American fishermen would be driven in, and from the nature of the business of their lives, would be forced for means of subsistence to enlist in

Some two weeks since Lieut Craven, U.S. Is not this a Democratic admission which the people should remember, when asked to vote for the Democratic candidates at the last year in command of an expedition for the exploration of the Atrato, to report upon the feasibility of constructing there an Inter duce a resolution in the House, on Monday, Oceanic Ship Canal. Lt. Craven's report Like a great many other Democratic poli- is understood to be against the measure, as ticians just now, the editor of the Lynchburg involving so great an expenditure of money

Rotation

Rotation is the order of the day with our Democratic friends. The application of the principle is not limited to Congressional repsentation, but is finding its way into less important affairs. It is under this rule that the President of the late Petersburg Convention, Col. Ambler, of Louisa, is about to lose his election to the State Senate. Mr. D. W. K. Bowles, af Fluyanna, will soon announce hipself as Col. A.'s competitor, and it is generally believed he will beat Ambler by a tremendous majority. So we go .- Charlottesrille Advocate.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO... IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Millinery, Silk Goods, French Flowers, Ruche Straw BONNETS, and FLATS. No. 237 Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD. Offer a stock unequalled in the United States in variety and cheapness.

AMERICAN GUANO. To Farmers and Dealers in Guano MIIS GUANO, from Jarvis' Island, in the Pacific Ocean, containing 80 per cent of Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, and the most valuable fertilizer known, is offered for sale in large or small quantities at about two-thirds the price of Peruvian. For full information and particulars,

lress C. S. MARSHALL,

President of the American Guano Company,

Baltimore, Md. jan 25-d1m*

66, WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK. New York, feb 5-d6t*

The Caucus on Saturday Night.

Another meeting of the Democrats opposed The Democratic leaders of Virginia, and to a change in the tariff, took place on Satur-

day evening at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Garnett, from the committee of five appointed at the former meeting, reported a resolution that means ought to be provided for the payment of the treasury notes now 1st. That the creation of a permanent nations maturing, and that the deficiency should be debt is at war with the principles of republican met by a reduction in the expenses of the gov- simplicity on which our government is ernment. It is as follows:

Resolved, That means ought to be provided for the payment of the outstanding Treasury notes, and the deficiencies of the Treasury should be met by reduced expenditures of the

Mr. Garnett showed that the Secretary of the Treasury underrated future receipts. He argued that these would be sufficient, with five years? Such is the fact. The country will hold the Democratic party responsible if those vast expenditures be not reduced .-To this end he suggested that the light-house establishment be made self-sustaining, by a small tax on commerce, which alone is benefitted by it; that the Post office Department be made self sustaining, by an increase of the rates of postage, authorizing star bids, abolishing the franking privilege, cutting down the expensive overland mail routes, confining the expenses of the ocean mail service to the receipts. He would also cut down the expenses of printing; for why should the government become a great book manfacturing establishment? He would suspend all appropriations for the Capitol Extension, ex- T. Whittington, appointed Secretary. cept a limited amount necessary to protect property from injury. He would reduce the expenses of the coast survey, or limit the appropriation therefor. He would reduce the appropriations for the army one million, and three millions of those for the navy. He was glad that the Committee of Ways and Means had reduced the appropriations for fortifications from six hundred and fifty-six thousand to forty three thousand.

Mr. Vallandigham suggested reductions of appropriations in the army, navy, and other bills. He thought that the expenses of the Executive departments had been unnecessarily inreased. The expenditures should be brought back to a strictly economical point, in order to save the Democratic party, as

will benefit the country.

Mr. Crawford seconded the views of Mr. Garnett, and showed how ten millions of the amount now asked by the departments might he saved. This would reduce the appropriations to sixty-two millions for the next third resolution, were filled with the names fiscal year. He believed that the income from customs would be fifty-six millions; the income from lands and other sources nine millions, leaving a surplus of three millions. This, however, would render it necessary to extend the operation of the Treasury-note law, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cavanaugh was opposed to raising revenue from the public lands, which belong to the people, and should be given to actual settlers. It was no part of the policy of the Democratic party to derive money from their sale. He was sorry to hear Mr. Crawford say the Homestead bill will not pass the Se- Richards, jr., and R. L. Carne, jr. nate: and would merely add, that he had a higher appreciation than the gentleman of Georgia had of the wisdom of that body.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, stated that appropriations were made under existing laws; ments be instructed to invite the Governor, that the Committee of Ways and Means had Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General reduced them as far as possible; that to effect of Virginia, and our Senators and Represensome of the proposed retrenchments it would tatives in Congress, to be present and units be necessary to repeal the statutes for light- in the celebration of the day. house establishments, &c. The expenses of On motion of R. R. Fowle, the meeting the army and navy had been augmented from then adjourned. the increased demands of the country for their services. The transportation of sup plies to Utah alone, and the support of the army there, constituted very heavy expenditure. He would go as far as proper with gentlemen to reduce the expenditures, but it was necessary to grant the various Departments sufficient money to carry on the pub-

lie service. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, thought it proper to check this tendency to expansion, amount demanded was unnecessary and ought to be withheld. He egreed with Mr. Garnett and Mr. Crawford, in all they had said in regard to the reductions, and recomplaining of the increased expenditures intelligent German's pronunciation, and that of the government was one of the strongest electioncering documents, and if the President could succeed in reducing the expenses to forty millions, he would become popular

throughout the country. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, differed from the gentleman who preceded him. He did not believe reductions could be made in the manner suggested. It would be necessary first to repeal the laws which require appropriations, and thus lay the foundation for greater economy. No one felt the importance of economy more than he, coming from Tennessee, where the question was made a test in close and sometimes uncertain political battles. But he was not prepared to reflect on heads of departments, by saying their estimates were so largely over the amount necessary. He would, however, be willing to unite with gentlemen most heartily to reduce expenses where it could be done without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Sickles thought the estimates had been reduced to the lowest point of the departments making them. It was more important they be adhered to than attempt to strike down these appropriations without knowing whether they are necessary or not. He trusted gentlemen would pay a little more deference to their friends in authority, who have manifested as great anxiety as themsolves to reduce the expenditures.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, proposed to introdeclaring it proper to reduce mileage and compensation of members of Congress onethird; to repeal the resolution which increased the rate of compensation of the officers and clerks of the House and Senate, and placing them on salaries 20 per cent. less than at present; repeal the law increasing the pay of the army, by which half a million could be saved. He thought it important to connect this matter with the resolution, declaring it proper to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, by increasing the rates of postage, abolishing the franking privilege, etc. This course, if followed out, would materially relieve the necessities of the treasury? He intended to make this resolution a test

Mr. Groesbeck suggested the propriety of an adjournment of the eaucus sine die, and that all Democrats be invited to attend another some time next week-one free from the objections appertaining to this.

Mr. George Taylor did not rise to make a speech, but to suggest that half a million could be saved on the public printing and the Congressional Globe. This subject had been especially under his care. If time permited, he ould point out the manner in which this reduction could be effected. He had no doubt that he would have the co-peration of the gentlemen present.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution similar to that reported by Mr. Garnett, and asked a vote on it; but no question was taken on either proposition.

A motion was made that notice be pubshed inviting all Democratic members to at a new caucus. A gentleman ex-pressed a hope that the publisher of the Union would not stick it in a corner of his paper as he did before, while another trusted the editor would not base an unfavorable Wool purchased at highest cash prices, by article on their proceedings.

Adjourned sine die. Adjourned sine die.

The object is that the next meeting be come of all Democratic members, this caucus having originally been called by those opposed to protion and specific duties, who signed a paper to the

While the above mentioned caucus was in progress all the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation convened in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means. They unanimously reand dangerous to our future prosperity; and the we will carnestly oppose any attempt to inangurate such a policy. 2nd. That we esteem the recom-mendation of the President in his last annual message on the subject of the revision of the tariff as eminently wise and politic—that the best interests of the country demand legislation in accordance therewith, and that we will use all legitimate means to secure such legislation at the present session of Congress. 3. That we do not recogproper economy. Would any gentleman have supposed that the expenses of the government could have doubled within the last nize the acts or proceedings of the cancubinding on us in any manner whatever. 4. That a committee of three be appointed to confer, from time to time, with the Democratic members of the delegation, and to take such steps as may be ne-

cessary to obtain united action.

Messrs. Chapman, Florence, and Dewart const. tute the committee .- Washington States

Public Meeting

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Armory of the Mount Vernon Guards, on Saturday night, for the purpose of making arrangements for appropriately celebrating the coming Twenty-Second of February.

On motion of Morton Marye, Edgar Snow. den, jr., was called to the Chair, and George

On motion, a committee of three was an pointed to prepare business for the meeting, who, after consultation, reported through their chairman, Morton Marye, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved. That we will celebrate the Twenty-Second of February; and that all the military, firemen, and other associations, and citizens gen erally, be requested to unite in a procession that day.
2. Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council be requested to unite in the celebration.

3. Resolved, That — be requested to deliver an oration; — to read Washington's Farewell Address; and — be appointed Marshal. 4. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to make all necessary arrangements carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

The question was then taken on the resolutions, separately, and they were unanimously adopted:

On motion of C. J. Wise, the blanks in the of John Marshall, esq., Dr. C. W. Chancellor, and Col. M. D. Corse.

A. J. Humphreys offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the citizens be requested to sus-pend business on the Twenty-Second, and unite n the celebration. On motion of W. D. Stuart, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the

Committee under the fourth resolution :- W D. Stuart, A. J. Humphreys, John A. Field, Geo, T. Whittington, Hugh Latham, W. B.

Mr. James E. Towson, offered the follow ing resolution, which was adopted: Resolved. That the Committee of Arrange-

EDGAR SNOWDEN, jr., Chairman GEO. T. WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

(Covyexicate)

The German Language. There is no greater mistake than is frequently made at the present day, to suppose that the German is a rough, harsh language. This is far from being the case. Many who speak it are unlearned in its grammar, and consequently they leave an impression upon our minds that this is the pure German; marked that President Buchanan's letter, but there is a great difference between the

> of those not versed in its grammar. What language can boast of so rich a literature, so pure, so lofty? Read its Gothe, Schiller, Lessing. Can they be excelled in the power of imagination? Indeed, they seem to be inspired by the spirit of the Muses, transporting the mind on the wings of imagination from earth to heaven. The words of this language are the most expresive known, frequently carrying within themselves their own meaning. Our word grave-yard is beautifully expressed, Gottesacker, a compound word signifying the field of God. How appropriate; for there rest the dust, watched continually by his eye awaiting the summons-it is truly the field of God. It is an independent language, requiring no foreign word to express the idea. If a foreign word be adopted, it is clothed as it were in a German garment, showing it to be only borrowed. Well may the sons of old Germany be proud of the language, "Ihrer Vorfahren," which still glories in its pristine purity, and possesses a literature un-surpassed. Let us, therefore, not treat it with indifference, but study it; teach it is our every day schools, and by our firesides: and prove thereby that we still respect the language of our old Saxon fathers. Alexandria County, Feb. 5, 1859.

> > [COMMUNICATED. The Seventh Congressional District.

I noticed a communication in the Gazette of the first of February, under the signature of a writer who signs himself "Fauquier," calling upon the Whigs of the District to meet at once and appoint delegates to a Convention, to be held in Alexandria, on the first of March, to nominate a Whig candidate to represent us in the next Congress. and which refers to EDWARD C. MARSHALL. as a person fitted for that position. Marshall is a very able man, and an accounplished gentleman, who will receive a large vote, not only in Fauquier, but all over the District-one who will run far ahead of his party in this County. Let the proposition of Fauquier be responded to from all parts of the District—let Alexandria take the first step-and her example will be promptly followed by every County in the District.

Arouse Whigs! Plant firm your standard. Let your motto be, "united we stand, divided we fall"-and success will crown your RAPPAHANNOCK efforts.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS; Batchelor's & Gilman's Hair Dyes; Ellis' Citrate Magnesia; Extract Coffee; and "Poor Man's Antidote:" a certain cure for Chills and Fevers, for sale by PEEL, STEVENS & CO., Corner of King and Alfred streets PEWARD .- Several RIFLES, belonging to the

Alexandria Riflemen, are missing. A liberal reward will be paid for each one, delivered to the undersigned, or for any information which will lead to the recovery of one.

feb 8-3t W. T. CLEUVERIUS, O. S.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, for preparing and beautifying the hair, and rendering it sol dark and glossy. For sale by feb 8 H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.

TISH-100 bbls. prime Eastern Alewises, in

feb 8 M. ELDRIDGE, Union What.